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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/912,982	09/912,982 07/25/2001		Nathan R. Brown	4375US (99-1029)	6766
24247	7590	04/02/2004		EXAM	INER
TRASK B			MACARTHUR, SYLVIA		
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,	*		1763	

DATE MAILED: 04/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/912,982	BROWN, NATHAN R.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sylvia R MacArthur	1763
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	n appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by some Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the rearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a ron. a reply within the statutory minimum of thirt eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON statute, cause the application to become AB	eply be timely filed y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1	10 December 2001.	
	This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for all	owance except for formal matte	ers, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice und	der <i>Ex par</i> te Q <i>uayle</i> , 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-94 is/are pending in the applica 4a) Of the above claim(s) 31-94 is/are with 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction as	drawn from consideration.	
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Exar 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 10 December 2001 Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ the drawing(s) be held in abeyan prection is required if the drawing(ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). (s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for form a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International But * See the attached detailed Office action for a	nents have been received. nents have been received in A priority documents have been ireau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 		ummary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date
 Notice of Dransperson's Patent Drawing Review (FTO-946) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4. 	, – –	formal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-30, drawn to an apparatus, classified in class 156, subclass 345.14
 - II. Claims 31-61, drawn to a method, classified in class 216, subclass 88.
 - III. Claims 62-82, drawn to an apparatus, classified in class 156, subclass 345.13.
 - IV. Claims 83-94, drawn to an method, classified in class 216, subclass 84.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

- 2. Inventions I and II are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case the apparatus could be used in a non-polishing process.
- 3. Inventions I and III are related as combination and subcombination. Inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations (MPEP § 806.05(c)). In the instant case, the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed because the pressurization structures other than rings. The subcombination has separate utility such as in a non-polishing process.

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4. Inventions I and IV are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case, the apparatus could be used in a non-polishing process such as film forming.

- 5. Inventions II and III are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case process can be performed with a different apparatus one with the metrology component.
- 6. Inventions II and IV are related as combination and subcombination. Inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations (MPEP § 806.05(c)). In the instant case, the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed because the combination does not require selecting locations on the backside. The subcombination has separate utility such as no topography analysis.
- 7. Inventions III and IV are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case, the process can be

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practiced by a materially different apparatus one without independently movable pressurization structures.

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- 4. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.
- 5. During a telephone conversation with Brick Powers on 11/25/2003 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of the apparatus, claims 1-30. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 31-94 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 7. Claims 1-21 and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Crevasse et al (US 6,059,638).

Regarding claims 1, 13, 14, 27, 28, and 29: Crevasse teaches a magnetic force carrier and ring for a polishing apparatus. The apparatus by Crevasse teaches a support structure (carrier head 130), a plurality of pressurization rings/structures (magnetic regions 131 and 111) they are actuated by magnetic coils as discussed in col. 3 lines 15-37.

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Regarding claims 2, 5, 16, 17: Crevasse teaches that the magnetic regions

comprise a magnetic material as in col. 3 lines 15-18.

Regarding claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21, 30: The magnetic coil (spring/magnetic controllers) are positioned adjacent to the pressurization rings and are oriented to repel/attract the rings see the paragraph bridging col. 3 and 4.

Regarding claims 8, 9: The magnet

The magnetic regions are made of dead anneal iron (a ferrous

material).

Regarding claims 10, 20: Col. 5 lines 61-67 teaches electromagnetic regions.

Regarding claim 11: The paragraph bridging col. 3 and 4 teaches this limitation.

Regarding claim 12: Col. 4 lines 38-43 teaches varying the strength of the magnetic

field to adjust the repelling force 280.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 9. Claims 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crevasse et al (US 6,059,638) in view of Mitchel et al (US 6,056,632).

Regarding claim 22: The teachings of Crevasse were discussed above.

Crevasse fails to teach a vacuum source.

Mitchel teaches a vacuum source coupled to a carrier head 10. Mitchel teaches that the motivation for the vacuum source is to evacuate the cavity 58 formed between the carrier plate

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14 and the wafer carrier membrane 46 this creates a suction and draws the wafer against the membrane 46. Thus, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to modify the apparatus of Crevasse to include a vacuum source.

Regarding claims 23 and 25: Crevasse teaches a magnetic coil which is also characterized as a spring.

Regarding claims 24 and 26: Crevasse teaches a positive pressure source a pneumatic source is the paragraph bridging col. 5 and col.6.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sylvia R MacArthur whose telephone number is 571-272-1438. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F during the core hours of 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory L. Mills can be reached on 703-308-1633. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Sylvia R MacArthur Patent Examiner Art Unit 1763

March 22, 2004